

D. Related Conference Preparatory Issues

1. 1995 Conference Preparation Meeting

101. Under the ITU's new structure, WRCs are preceded by Conference Preparatory Meetings (CPM) which assign tasks and studies relative to the agenda of the upcoming WRCs to the appropriate ITU study groups, working groups, and task groups. Based on the results of this work, the CPM prepares a comprehensive report to provide technical and other support for the associated WRCs.¹⁶⁰ CPM-94 convened in February, 1994. CPM-95 will be convened from March 22 to April 5, 1995, and will complete the technical report for WRC-95 and review the progress of preparatory studies for agenda items to be considered at WRC-97.¹⁶¹ In addition, the Working Party of the CPM will meet from January 26 to 31, 1995, to consider regulatory and procedural aspects of the WRC-95 agenda. Commission staff are active participants in CPMs as well as in the meetings of the subordinate technical bodies performing the underlying work for the conferences. Commission staff are also attending the meetings of the Radiocommunication Advisory Group from January 23 to 27, 1995, in Geneva, that are considering, among other issues, the organizational structure of WRC-95.¹⁶² Finally, staff will participate in the Radiocommunication Assembly (RA-95) which will be convened October 16 to 20, 1995 -- immediately prior to the commencement of WRC-95.¹⁶³

2. Other International WRC Planning Activities

102. In addition to the above ITU activities directed towards preparing for WRC-95 and WRC-97, United States Delegations (including Commission staff) participate in other international fora which devote their attention to WRCs. For example, the Commission is an active participant in CITEL's recently formed Working Group for preparation of Regional and World Radiocommunication Conferences.¹⁶⁴

¹⁶⁰ See Notice, 9 FCC Rcd at 2438.

¹⁶¹ See id.; see also Structure of the Consolidated Report of the ITU-R Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM-95) to the World Radiocommunication Conference, 1995, ITU Document CPM-94/22, Geneva (1994).

¹⁶² RAG-95 will also discuss the study of satellite coordination to be undertaken pursuant to Res COM 4/10, Plenipotentiary Conference, Kyoto, Oct., 1994. The study is to be considered preliminarily by WRC-95 with the final results to be reviewed by WRC-97. See Circular CA/12, Annex.

¹⁶³ See Resolution PLEN/17, Kyoto 1994.

¹⁶⁴ See Res. 2 CITEL PCC.III (Radiocommunication), Ottawa, 1994.

CITEL offers great promise as a forum for developing joint Region 2 proposals for future WRCs and regional radiocommunication conferences. The views of CITEL and other organizations, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), are being reviewed as part of the United States' overall effort to prepare for WRC-95. United States Delegations will also participate in bilateral discussions with other Administrations prior to WRC-95.

3. Preliminary U.S. Government Agency-Developed WRC-95 Proposals

103. Acting in parallel with this proceeding and the Commission's IAC process, the NTIA's Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC) and its Radio Conference Subcommittee (RCS) are coordinating the views of federal government agencies on WRC-95 agenda items with the purpose of developing their own preliminary proposals for the conference.¹⁶⁵ An initial draft of the NTIA Draft Proposals was informally transmitted to the Commission and the IAC for purposes of public consideration and facilitation of overall domestic development of U.S. proposals for WRC-95. The federal government agencies' recommended proposals resulting from this process, as well as the proposals culminating from the deliberations of the IAC and from this proceeding, will be fully coordinated with NTIA and the Department of State in formulating the final U.S. proposals. Commission staff generally agrees with the preliminary proposals that it has received thus far for review.

4. Conference Preparatory Processes

104. In the Notice, the Commission noted that in view of the ITU's restructuring and adoption of a regular WRC planning cycle, it might also be appropriate to modify the Commission's own planning and preparation processes and structures for future WRCs.¹⁶⁶ It observed that the new conference and planning cycle would require ongoing domestic preparations, particularly in light of the long lead time necessary for developing proposals for WRCs. Thus, in order to ensure continuing effective representation of U.S. interests, the Commission announced that it would consider establishing a permanent process for conference preparations.¹⁶⁷

105. Since the release of the Notice, the Commission has reorganized its international and satellite functions, formerly contained in the Common Carrier

¹⁶⁵ See Notice, 9 FCC Rcd at 2438 n.51. Although a representative from the Commission participates in IRAC and RCS meetings, the views expressed by these entities are their own and are not necessarily shared by the Commission.

¹⁶⁶ See Notice, 9 FCC Rcd at 2438.

¹⁶⁷ Id.

Bureau, Mass Media Bureau, Private Radio Bureau, Office of Engineering and Technology, Field Operations Bureau, and Office of International Communications, by consolidating them into a single operating bureau -- the International Bureau.¹⁶⁸ Within the new Bureau, an office has been established to continuously track the activities of the ITU's Radiocommunication Sector and to prepare for WRCs. That office, the Radiocommunication Policy Branch of the Satellite and Radiocommunication Division, includes permanent staff personnel with continuous conference planning responsibilities. The Bureau also plans to provide a consolidated international public reference room which will offer the public access to IAC and related documents to facilitate ongoing WRC preparations.¹⁶⁹

106. The parties express general support of the Commission's recommendations contained in the Notice and offer additional ideas to improve the process.¹⁷⁰ COMSAT World suggests that the Commission create a WRC Preparatory Office to direct and coordinate all internal and external Commission preparations and that it name an Executive Coordinator for each of the next two WRCs.¹⁷¹ It further proposes that the Commission create a permanent IAC structure whose leadership would change for each conference. Orbcomm advises the Commission to organize the preparatory process on an issue basis, with small government/industry teams focusing on specific allocation and regulatory matters.¹⁷²

107. Several comments signalled a second theme -- a frustration with the current process which is closed to the public once final consultations among the Commission and federal government entities are underway to forge final U.S. proposals.¹⁷³ In a similar vein, AMSC recommends that the IAC process be modified to encourage broader participation of members from other government agencies -- particularly IRAC members -- and that the Commission consider establishing a joint committee of FCC and NTIA representatives that would be open to members of the private sector to jointly study issues under consideration for WRC agendas.¹⁷⁴

¹⁶⁸ See News Release, Report No. GN-167, released Oct. 12, 1994.

¹⁶⁹ See Public Notice, Relocation of International Bureau, released Jan. 20, 1995.

¹⁷⁰ See ARINC comments at 2-3; COMSAT World comments at 16; USSB comments at 2.

¹⁷¹ COMSAT World comments at 17-18.

¹⁷² Orbcomm comments at 13-14.

¹⁷³ See Jacobs comments at 3; AMSC comments at 24-25.

¹⁷⁴ AMSC comments at 23-25; see also ARRL comments at 10-11.

108. Finally, the IAC urges the Commission to create a "permanent" Industry Advisory Committee for WRC preparations in order to: (1) maintain inter-conference continuity of private sector input into WRC preparations; (2) establish a single repository for old and new WRC documents; and (3) assuage antitrust concerns of industry participants.¹⁷⁵ According to the IAC, a "permanent" IAC would mirror the federal agency preparatory process and would result in better prepared U.S. positions, proposals, and delegations.¹⁷⁶ The IAC does recognize, however, that the Federal Advisory Committee Act¹⁷⁷ limits industry advisory committees to two-year terms and that the President has requested agencies to institute such committees only when necessitated by "compelling circumstances."¹⁷⁸ The IAC suggests the Commission follow the success of the Industry Advisory Committee on Advanced Television Service,¹⁷⁹ for example, and seek timely and continuous renewal of the IAC to facilitate preparations for WRC-97 and beyond.¹⁸⁰ The Commission agrees that the IAC process is important to U.S. preparations and we intend to seek prompt renewal of the IAC's charter to prepare for future conferences. We note that federal government agency representatives are already active participants in the IAC, but agree that their continued participation should be encouraged. Finally, we also agree that broadening the opportunity for public participation in the process of negotiating final U.S. proposals is a worthy goal and should be considered further. Accordingly, further comment on all of these matters is requested.

¹⁷⁵ IAC Interim Report at 242.

¹⁷⁶ Id. at 242-43.

¹⁷⁷ Pub. L. No. 92-463, 86 Stat. 770, codified at 5 U.S.C. App. II (1988).

¹⁷⁸ Executive Order 12838, 3 C.F.R. § 590 (1994). See IAC Interim Report at 242.

¹⁷⁹ 52 Fed. Reg. 38523 (1987).

¹⁸⁰ IAC Interim Report at 242.

IV. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

Ex Parte Rules - Exempt Proceeding

109. Pursuant to Section 1.1204(a)(4) of the Commission's Rules, 47 CFR § 1.204(a)(4), no *ex parte* restrictions apply to this proceeding.

Comment Dates

110. Pursuant to applicable procedures set forth in Sections 1.415 and 1.419 of the Commission's Rules, 47 CFR §§ 1.415, 1.419, interested parties may file comments on or before **March 6, 1995**, and to reply comments on or before **March 21, 1995**. To file formal comments in this proceeding, you must file an original plus four copies. If you would like each Commissioner to receive a personal copy, you must file an original and nine copies. Comments and reply comments should be sent to the Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554. Comments and reply comments will be available for public inspection during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Center, Room 239, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554.

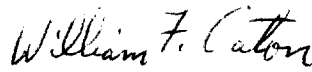
Ordering Clause

111. Authority for issuance of this Second Notice of Inquiry is contained in Sections 154(i), 303(g), 303(r), and 332(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. §§ 154(i), 303(g), 303(r), and 332(a).

Contact Persons

112. For further information concerning this proceeding, contact Damon C. Ladson, (202) 739-0510, or Audrey L. Allison, (202) 739-0557, of the International Bureau, Satellite and Radiocommunication Division.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION


William F. Caton
Acting Secretary

APPENDIX 1

RECOMMENDED UNITED STATES PROPOSALS -- PRELIMINARY FCC DRAFT

UNITED STATES PROPOSALS

for the

WORLD RADIOCOMMUNICATION CONFERENCE

(GENEVA, 1995)

Washington, D.C.

January, 1995

RECOMMENDED UNITED STATES PROPOSALS -- PRELIMINARY FCC DRAFT

METHOD OF PRESENTATION

1. Services shown in all capital letters (e.g., MOBILE-SATELLITE SERVICE) in the Allocation Table are services with primary status.
2. Services shown with an initial capital letter and the remaining letters in lower case (e.g., Fixed) in the Allocation Table are services with secondary status.
3. Underlining (e.g., Underlining) indicates new text proposed for adoption.
4. Strike-out text (e.g., ~~existing text~~) indicates existing text proposed for deletion.
5. NOC indicates provisions for which no change is proposed.
6. NOC indicates a matter of particular significance, for which it is important that no changes be made to the current provisions.
7. SUP indicates provisions that are proposed for suppression.
8. MOD indicates a proposed modification to the existing text.
9. (MOD) indicates proposed modifications that are strictly editorial in nature.
10. ADD indicates new provisions that are being proposed for addition.

PRELIMINARY FCC DRAFT PROPOSAL
Proposal No. 1/FL-MSS

MHz
4800 - 5725

MOD

Allocation To Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
5000 - 5250	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION <u>FIXED-SATELLITE SERVICE (Earth-to-space) 797C</u> MOD 796 797B <u>797D</u>	

NOC 797B

MOD

733 The band 1610 - 1626.5 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service on a primary basis. Such use is subject to agreement obtained under the procedure set forth in Article 14.

MOD

796 The band 5030 - 5091 MHz is to be used for the operation of the international standard system (microwave landing system) for precision approach and landing. The requirements of this system shall take precedence over other uses of this band. Future operations of MLS may extend into the 5000 - 5030 MHz band. Administrations should attempt to satisfy the needs of MLS in the 5030 - 5091 MHz band before expansion into the 5000 - 5030 MHz band. After January 1, 2015, the microwave landing system may also operate in the band 5091 -5120 MHz, if the requirements of the system in support of precision approach and landing cannot be met in the 5000-5030 and 5030 - 5091 MHz bands. In the event that microwave landing system operations extend beyond the 5030 - 5091 MHz band, the requirements of this system shall take precedence over other uses of the occupied bands.

SUP

797

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SUP
797A

ADD
797C

The use of the band 5000 - 5250 MHz (Earth-to-space) and 15.4 - 15.7 GHz (space-to-Earth) by the fixed-satellite service is limited to feeder links for non-geostationary satellite systems of the mobile-satellite service.

ADD
797D

The use of the band 5000 - 5250 MHz (Earth-to-space) by the fixed-satellite service is subject to the application of the coordination and notification procedures set forth in Resolution 46 [suitably modified], for coordination between non-geostationary satellite networks (Earth-to-space) and between non-geostationary satellite networks (Earth-to-space) and terrestrial services.

REASON: To allocate spectrum specifically for feeder links to support mobile-satellite services provided from non-geostationary satellite networks. Suppression of Nos. 797 and 797A are consequential. Modification of No. 796 incorporates the alternative MLS expansion plan discussed internationally and articulates the transition plan with initial expansion (subject to need) into the 5000 - 5030 MHz band and subsequent expansion (subject to need) into the 5091 - 5120 MHz band.

Proposal No. 1/FL-MSS

5725 - 7300

MOD

Allocation To Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
5925 - <u>6825</u>	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOD 792A MOBILE 791 809	
<u>6825</u> - 7075	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOD 792A (space-to-Earth) <u>809A</u> MOBILE 809 <u>809B</u>	

NOC 791, 809

MOD

The use of the bands 4500 - 4800 MHz (space-to-Earth), 6725 - 7025 MHz (Earth-to-space), 10.7 - 10.95 GHz (space-to-Earth), 11.2 - 11.45 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 12.75 - 13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space), by the fixed-satellite service shall be in accordance with the provisions of Appendix **30B**.

ADD

The use of the bands 6825 - 7075 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 12.75 - 13.25 GHz (space-to-Earth) by the fixed-satellite service is limited to feeder links for non-geostationary satellite networks of the mobile-satellite service. The provisions of No. 2613 do not apply to these fixed-satellite service allocations for the (space-to-Earth) direction of transmission.

ADD

The use of the bands 6825 - 7075 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 12.75 - 13.25 GHz (space-to-Earth) by the fixed satellite service is subject to the application of the coordination and notification procedures set forth in Resolution 46 [suitably modified], for the coordination between geostationary satellite networks (Earth-to-space) and non-

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geostationary satellite networks (space-to-Earth) and between non-geostationary satellite networks (space-to-Earth). Non-geostationary satellite networks shall not exceed the power flux-density limit at the geostationary-satellite orbit as specified in No. 2631. Coordination between non-geostationary satellite networks and terrestrial services in the band 6825 - 7075 MHz (space-to-Earth) is required only if the power-flux density produced at the Earth's surface exceeds the limits specified in No. MOD 2567 and in the band 12.75 - 13.25 GHz (space-to-Earth) if the power-flux density produced at the Earth's surface exceeds the limits specified in No. MOD 2575.

REASON: To allocate spectrum specifically for feeder links to support mobile-satellite services provided from non-geostationary satellite networks. Suppression of No. 791 in the 6825 - 7075 MHz band is consequential to allocation modification since No. 791 does not apply in this frequency band.

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GHz
10.7 - 12.75

MOD

Allocation To Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
10.7 - <u>10.95</u> FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOD 792A (Earth-to-space) <u>792B</u> MOD 835 <u>835A</u> MOBILE except aeronautical mobile <u>792C</u>	10.7 - <u>10.95</u> FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOD 792A (Earth-to-space) <u>792B</u> MOBILE except aeronautical mobile <u>792C</u>	
<u>10.95 - 11.2</u> FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space) MOD 835 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	<u>10.95 - 11.2</u> FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	

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<u>11.2 - 11.45</u> FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOD 792A (Earth-to-space) <u>792B</u> MOD 835 <u>835A</u> MOBILE except aeronautical mobile <u>792C</u>	<u>11.2 - 11.45</u> FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOD 792A (Earth-to-space) <u>792B</u> MOBILE except aeronautical mobile <u>792C</u>
<u>11.45 - 11.7</u> FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space) MOD 835 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	<u>11.45 - 11.7</u> FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile

ADD

792B

The use of the bands 10.7 - 10.95 GHz (Earth-to-space) and 11.2 - 11.45 GHz (Earth-to-space) by the fixed-satellite service is limited to feeder links for non-geostationary satellite networks of the mobile-satellite service except as provided by No. 835 for broadcasting-satellite service feeder links (Earth-to-space). The provisions of No. 2613 do not apply to these fixed-satellite service allocations in the Earth-to-space direction of transmission.

ADD

792C

The use of the bands 10.7 - 10.95 GHz (Earth-to-space), and 11.2 - 11.45 GHz (Earth-to-space) by the fixed-satellite service for feeder links for non-geostationary satellite networks of the mobile-satellite service is subject to the coordination and notification procedures set forth in Resolution 46 [suitably modified] for the coordination between geostationary satellite networks (space-to-Earth) and non-geostationary satellite networks (Earth-to-space), between non-geostationary satellite networks (Earth-to-space), and between non-geostationary satellite networks (Earth-to-space) and terrestrial services.

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MOD

835 In Region 1, the band 10.7 - 11.7 GHz may also be used by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) for the provision of feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service.

ADD

835A

The use of the fixed - satellite service band 10.7 - 10.95 GHz (Earth-to-space), and the fixed - satellite service band 11.2 - 11.45 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Region 1 for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service is subject to the coordination and notification procedures set forth in Resolution 46 [suitably modified] for the coordination between non-geostationary networks (Earth-to-space) and geostationary satellite networks (Earth-to-space) operating pursuant to No. MOD 835.

REASON: To allocate spectrum specifically for feeder links to support mobile-satellite services provided from non-geostationary satellite networks.

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GHz
12.75 - 14.3

MOD

Allocation To Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
12.75 - 13.25	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOD 792A (space-to-Earth) 809A MOBILE Space Research (deep space) (space-to-Earth) <u>809B</u>	

REASON: To allocate spectrum specifically for feeder links to support mobile-satellite services provided from non-geostationary satellite networks.

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GHz
15.35 - 17.7

MOD

Allocation To Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
15.4 - 15.7	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION FIXED-SATELLITE SERVICE (space-to-Earth) 797C	
	797E	

MOD

733 The band 1610 - 1626.5 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service on a primary basis. Such use is subject to agreement obtained under the procedure set forth in Article 14.

SUP

797

ADD

797E The use of the band 15.4 - 15.7 GHz (space-to-Earth) by the fixed-satellite service is subject to the application of the coordination and notification procedures set forth in Resolution 46 [suitably modified], for coordination between non-geostationary satellite networks (space-to-Earth) and between non-geostationary satellite networks (space-to-Earth) and terrestrial services.

REASON: To allocate spectrum specifically for feeder links to support mobile-satellite services provided from non-geostationary satellite networks. Suppression of No 797 is consequential.

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GHz
18.8 - 22.21

MOD

Allocation To Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
18.8 - 18.9	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE	
18.9 - 19.2	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space) <u>730B</u> MOBILE <u>730C</u>	
19.2 - 19.7	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) <u>730D</u> MOBILE <u>730E</u>	

ADD

730B

The use of the band 18.9 - 19.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) by the fixed satellite service is limited to feeder links for non-geostationary satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service. The provisions of No. 2613 do not apply to these fixed-satellite allocations in the Earth-to-space direction of transmission.

ADD

730C

The use of the band 18.9 - 19.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) by the fixed satellite service for feeder links for non-geostationary satellite networks is subject to the coordination and notification procedures set forth in Resolution 46 [suitably modified] for the coordination between geostationary satellite networks (space-to-Earth) and non-geostationary satellite networks (Earth-to-space), between non-geostationary satellite networks (Earth-to-space), and between non-geostationary satellite networks (Earth-to-space) and terrestrial services.

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ADD

730D

The band 19.2 - 19.7 GHz (space-to-Earth) may also be used by the fixed-satellite service on a primary basis for feeder links for non-geostationary satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service. The provisions of No. 2613 do not apply to this fixed-satellite allocation in the space-to-Earth direction of transmission.

Note: We proposed to pair the 19.2-19.7 GHz band with 500 MHz of spectrum within the 27.5 - 29.5 GHz band. The most logical pairing would be with the 29.0-29.5 MHz band. However, the Commission is engaged in other rulemaking proceedings that could effect the availability of the 29.0-29.5 MHz band for feeder links. Therefore, we request comment on both the 29.0-29.5 GHz and alternate 500 MHz segments within the 27.5-29.5 GHz range for pairing with the 19.2-19.7 GHz band. We include the 29.0-29.5 MHz band as an example '500 MHz' proposal.

ADD

730E

The use of the band 19.2- 19.7 GHz (space-to-Earth) by the fixed-satellite service is subject to the application of the coordination and notification procedures set forth in Resolution 46 [suitably modified], for the coordination between geostationary networks (space-to-Earth) and non-geostationary satellite networks (space-to-Earth), between non-geostationary satellite networks (space-to-Earth) and between non-geostationary satellite networks (space-to-Earth) and terrestrial services. Emissions from non-geostationary space stations shall not exceed the power flux - density limits at the Earth's surface as specified in No. MOD 2578. Non-geostationary satellite space stations shall not exceed the power flux-density limit at the geostationary-satellite orbit as specified in No. 2631.

REASON: To allocate spectrum specifically for feeder links to support mobile-satellite services provided from non-geostationary satellite networks.

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GHz
25.25 - 29.5

MOD

Allocation To Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
28.5 - 29.0	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 882D MOBILE Earth Exploration-Satellite (Earth-to-space) 882C 882B	
29.0 - 29.5	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 882D <u>882F 882G</u> MOBILE Earth Exploration-Satellite (Earth-to-space) 882C 882B <u>882E</u>	

NOC 882B, 882C, 882D

ADD

882E The use of the band 29.0 - 29.5 GHz (Earth-to-space) for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service is subject to the coordination and notification procedures set forth in Resolution 46 [suitably modified] for the coordination between non-geostationary networks (Earth-to-space) and geostationary satellite networks (Earth-to-space) operating pursuant to No. 882D.

ADD

882F The band 29.0 - 29.5 GHz (Earth-to-space) may also be used by the fixed - satellite service on a primary basis for feeder links for non-geostationary satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service. The provisions of No. 2613 do not apply to this fixed-satellite allocation in the Earth-to-space direction of transmission.

ADD

882G The use of the band 29.0 - 29.5 GHz (Earth-to-space) by the fixed-satellite service is subject to the coordination and notification procedures set forth in Resolution 46 [suitably modified] for the coordination between geostationary satellite networks

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(Earth-to-space) and non-geostationary satellite networks (Earth-to-space), between non-geostationary satellite networks (Earth-to-space), and between non-geostationary satellite networks (Earth-to-space) and terrestrial services.

Note: We proposed to pair the 19.2-19.7 GHz band with 500 MHz of spectrum within the 27.5 - 29.5 GHz band. The most logical pairing would be with the 29.0-29.5 MHz band. However, the Commission is engaged in other rulemaking proceedings that could effect the availability of the 29.0-29.5 MHz band for feeder links. Therefore, we request comment on both the 29.0-29.5 GHz and alternate 500 MHz segments within the 27.5-29.5 GHz range for pairing with the 19.2-19.7 GHz band. We include the 29.0-29.5 MHz band as an example '500 MHz' proposal.

REASON: To allocate spectrum specifically for feeder links to support mobile-satellite services provided from non-geostationary satellite networks.

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MOD

ARTICLE 28

Proposed modification of No. 2567 b) and addition of No. 2567 c) to Article 28 of the Radio Regulations regarding the power flux-density limits between 3400 MHz and 7750 MHz.

MOD

2567

b) The power flux-density at the Earth's surface produced by emissions from a space station which operates as a feeder link for a mobile-satellite service network in the fixed-satellite service in the band 6825 - 7075 MHz (space-to-Earth), for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed the following values:

-154 dB(W/m²/4 kHz) for arrival angles 0° to 5°;

-144 dB(W/m²/4 kHz) for arrival angles 5° to 90°.

c) The limits given in No. 2566 apply in the frequency bands listed in No. 2568 which are allocated to the following space radiocommunication services:

- fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth)
- meteorological - satellite service (space-to-Earth)
- mobile - satellite service
- space research service

for transmission by space stations where these bands are shared with equal rights with the fixed or mobile service.

Proposed modification of No. 2573 and addition of No. 2575 c) to Article 28 of the Radio Regulations regarding the power flux-density limits between 12.2 GHz and 13.25 GHz.

MOD

2573

(6) Power flux-density limits between 12.2 GHz and 13.25 GHz.

MOD

2575

b) The power flux-density at the Earth's surface produced by emissions from a space station which operates as a feeder link for a mobile-satellite service

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network in the fixed-satellite service in the band 12.75 - 13.25 GHz (space-to-Earth), for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed the following values:

- 148 dB(W/m²/4kHz) for arrival angles 0° to 5°;
- 138 dB(W/m²/4kHz) for arrival angles 5° to 90°.

c) The limits given in No. 2574 apply in the frequency bands indicated in No. 2576 which are allocated to the fixed - satellite service for transmission by space stations where these bands are shared with equal rights with the fixed or mobile service.

Proposed addition of No. 2578 b) and modification of No. 2579 to Article 28 of the Radio Regulations regarding the power flux-density limits between 17.7 GHz and 19.7 GHz.

MOD

2578 a) The power flux-density at the Earth's surface produced by emissions from a space station, including emission from a reflecting satellite, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed the following values:

- 115 dB(W/m²) in any 1 MHz band for angles of arrival between 0 and 5 degrees above the horizontal plane;
- 115 + 0.5(δ - 5)dB(W/m²) in any 1 MHz band for angles of arrival δ (in degrees) between 5 and 25 degrees above the horizontal plane;
- 105 dB(W/m²) in any 1 MHz band for angles of arrival between 25 and 90 degrees above the horizontal plane.

These limits relate to the power flux-density which would be obtained under assumed free-space propagation conditions.

b) The power flux-density at the Earth's surface produced by emissions from a space station which operates as a feeder link for a mobile-satellite service network in the fixed-satellite service in the band 19.2 - 19.7 GHz (space-to-Earth), for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed the following values:

- 115 dB(W/m²/MHz) for arrival angles 0° to 5°;

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-105 dB(W/m²/MHz) for arrival angles 5° to 90°.

These limits relate to the power flux-density which would be obtained under assumed free-space propagation conditions.

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MOD

2579 c) The limits given in No. 2578 apply in the frequency band listed in No. 2580 which are allocated to the following space radiocommunication services:

- fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth)
- earth exploration - satellite including meteorological - satellite service (space-to-Earth)

for transmission by space stations where this band is shared with equal rights with the fixed or mobile service.

REASON: Proposals for Nos. 2567, 2573, 2575, 2578, and 2579 facilitate the sharing between the non-geostationary satellite networks providing MSS feeder links and other radio services operating in the frequency band.

MOD

ARTICLE 29

Proposed modification of No. 2631 of Article 29 of the Radio Regulations, Section V., Power Flux-Density at the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit.

MOD

2631 § 6. a) In the frequency band 8025 MHz - 8400 MHz which the earth exploration - satellite service using non-geostationary satellites shares with the fixed - satellite service (Earth-to-space) or the meteorological - satellite service (Earth-to-space), the maximum power flux-density produced at the geostationary-satellite orbit by any earth exploration - satellite service space station shall not exceed -174 dB(W/m²) in any 4 kHz band.

b) In the frequency bands 6825 - 7075 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 12.75 - 13.25 GHz (space-to-Earth) which feeder link networks of the mobile-satellite service share with the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space), the maximum power flux-density produced at the geostationary-satellite orbit by any feeder link network space station shall not exceed -168 dB(W/m²) in any 4 kHz band. These values apply within +/- 5° of the geostationary-satellite orbit.

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REASON: Proposals for No. 2631 facilitates the sharing between the non-geostationary satellite networks providing MSS feeder links and other radio services operating in the frequency band.